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10-CV-01423-RESP

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON, FOR KING COUNTY

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JOHN E. ERICKSON and SHELLEY A. ERICKSON, husband and wife; Shelley's Total Bodyworks Day Spa/Shelley's Suntan Parlor a sole proprietorship

> Plaintiff, claimants Pro Se

vs.

Long Beach Mortgage Co, WAMU Bank and Chase Bank. Agent for Deutsche Bank Natl. Trust. Servicing agent for Chase Bank. Loan no. 0697646826 HIGA ESCROW/CAROLE HIGA; PETER RU AGENT/BROKER FOR LONG BEACH MORTGAGE:

Defendant

Case No.10-2-29165-2 KNT No. 2:10-cv-1423

AMENDED COMPLAINT AND CAUSE OF ACTION

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Amended complaint and cause of action persuant (1) Subject to subsection (2) and Rule 76.

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I. PARTIES

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At all times and material hereto; We, the Plaintiffs/Complainants, John E. and Shelley A. Erickson, a married couple, resided in King County at 5421 Pearl Ave S.E., Auburn, Washington, 98092 since 1981. Plaintiff's own Shelley's Total Bodyworks Day Spa/Shelley's Suntan Parlor as sole proprietor business for thirty years in Auburn, Washington.

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The defendants are believed to be and therefore are alleged to be, residents of King County, State of Washington and defendants represented the mortgage company Long Beach Mortgage. All of these defendants complained of herein were done both and individually and for the benefit of the Long Beach Mortgage Company. The documents were signed in Bellevue, Washington. Higa Escrow. Peter Ru agent/broker.

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II.SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

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Plaintiffs/Complainant's reallege each and every allegation contained in paragraph 1. through herein.

At the time of commencing this tort action at the above location, the defendants in the original signing of the

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documents were represented by and also were representing Higa 2 Escrow, Long Beach Mortgage/WAMU now Chase Bank branch in Bellevue, Washington, County of King, State of Washington. 3 Now claiming the Deutsch Bank National Trust being the investor. 4 б

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Individuals/defendants' listed above, live and work in the sovereign State of Washington.

The direct predatory loan act on the Erickson's home took place in the State of Washington. Violations of the Truth and Lending Acts and the committing of Mortgage Fraud and predatory lending took place inside the State of Washington, and each and every individual State in the United States and has been deemed the largest organized crime in the history of the United States and possibly the globe. Causing economic hardship for thousands of citizens inside the State of Washington, effecting jobs, causing loss of jobs therefore loss of incomes and causing economic chaos, injuring the plaintiff's business, This is an economic crime at its worst. EXHIBIT 4; Causing the plaintiff's to be in bankruptcy and at risk of losing their home. Exhibit 13,14,16,17,19-22. Barnsdall Refining Corn. V. Birnam wood Oil Co., 92 F 2d 817; RCW 11.98.110; TILA 15 U.S.C.1601"Regulation

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Plaintiff's had a good solid business and can prove through accounting records, had built a huge business that grew every year until the mortgage fraud came to a climax and began dramatically draining the economy, with a bubble burst caused by mortgage fraud and organized crime. The mortgage fraud and

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servicing fraud has effected the United States and the entire globe. Exhibit 15618 Exhibit B-1 and C.

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All direct [Tort] acts of the defendants giving rise to plaintiffs' personal mortgage causes of action, originated and took place in King County, inside the sovereign boundaries of plaintiff's/[nationals] borders of the state of Washington. The economic harm has occurred to the Erickson's business and livelihood located inside the sovereign boundaries of the State of Washington. Washington law RCW 9.91.010, protects the plaintiff's civil right within the boundaries of the State of Washington. 18 U.S.C. §1964 provides for civil remedies for Racketeer influenced and corrupt organization (RICO) violation: All act of defendants/agents inside this jurisdiction allegedly represent Long Beach Mortgage, a company that is associated to WAMU in the original signing of the documents, and has been purchased by CHASE BANK in King County, State of Washington. Washington Superior Court has "general" jurisdiction, SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND TERRIOTORIAL JURISDICTION AND PERSONAL JURISDICTION AND IS COMPETENT TO HEAR ANY CASE OVER WHICH NO OTHER TRIBUNAL HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION, AND HAS THE AUTHORITY TO HEAR THE VAST MAJORITY OF CASES.

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Chase Bank then purchasing loans based on mortgage fraud as notes to money launder corrupt mortgages. 18U.S.C.1956-57, U.S.C.A.1956, prohibits money laundering. [Cases:United States v, 34 C. J. S. United States §§ 162-163.]. Money laundering is

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defined in Blacks Law Book as: The act of transferring illegally obtained money through legitimate people accounts so that its 2 original source cannot be traced. Money -laundering is a federal crime. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1956, however has provisions under 18 U.S.C. § 4 1956-1957 in a civil action. The mortgage documents for our mortgage 5 and millions of mortgages have been shredded so origin cannot be 6 traced, so value and ownership cannot be traced. It is also 7 addressed through the state governments, e.g., through the 8 Uniform Money Services Act. Because some money -laundering is 9 conducted across national borders, enforcement of money-10 laundering laws often requires international cooperation, 11 fostered by organizations such as Interpol..] Chase Bank 12 mortgage serving then committing mortgage fraud upon the 13 Erickson's, who's home is located inside the jurisdiction of the 14 sovereign State of Washington. Such as sold to the Deutsch 15 National Trust. 16

"A party lacks standing to invoke the jurisdiction of a court unless he has, in an individual or a representative capacity, some real interest in the subject matter of the action. (State ex rel. Dallman v. Court of Common Pleas (1973), 35 Ohio St. 2d 176, 298 N.E. 2d 515, syllabus. See Bellitri v. Ocwen; opinion: a party "must have some actual, justiciable interest. " Id. They must have a recognizable stake. Wahhl v. Braun, 980 SW.2d 322 (Mo. App., E.D. 1998). Lacking f standing cannot be waived and may be considered by the court sua sponte. Brock v. City of St. Louis, 724 S.W.2d 721 (Mo. App.E.D. 1987). If a party seeking relief lacks standing, the trial

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court does ; not have jurisdiction to grant the requested relief, 1 Shannon, 21 S.W. 3d at 842.WBal The Eleventh Appellate District 2 has held that 'Civ.R. 17 is not applicable when the plaintiff is not the proper party to bring the case and, thus, does not have 4 standing to do so. A person lacking any right or interest to 5 protect may not invoke the jurisdiction of a court. 'Northland 6 ins. Co v. Illuminating Co., 11^{th} Dist. Nos. 2002-A-oo58 and 7 2002-A-0066,2004-Ohio-1529, at 17 (internal quotations and 8 citations omitted). The court has also noted that "Cov.R. 17 9 (A) was not applicable unless the plaintiff(and or defendant) had 10 standing to invoke the jurisdiction of the court in the first 3.1 place, either in an individual or representative capacity. 12 With some real interest in the subject matter. Civ.R. 17 only 13 applies if the action is commenced by one who is sui juris or 14 the proper party to bring the action. " Travelers Indemn. Co. 15 v. R. L. Smith Co (Apr. 13. 2001.) 11th Dist. No. 2000-L-014. " 16 Wells Fargo Bank, N .A. v, /Byrd. 178 Ohio App. 3d 285, 2008-17 Ohio-4603, 897 N.E. 2d 722. It went on to hold "If 18 plaintiff(and or defendants') has offered no evidence that it 19 owned the note and mortgage when the complaint was filed, it 20 would not be entitled to judgment as a matter of law". The 21 Erickson's have lived in this home for over 32 years and have 22 paid taxes on this home for over thirty two years, and were two 23 years from paying off the mortgage when the economic crimes of 24 the fraudster banks caused plaintiffs huge loss of income 25 causing them to take out loan to save their business and personal home and forced sale and transfer of all the properties owned by the plaintiff's except their home, trying to survive

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the criminal economic losses. The U.S. Mail and phone services
have been used by the fraudster mortgage company and servicing
company to defraud, violating the "mail Fraud" and "Wire Fraud"
act 18.U.S.C.§1341 AND 18 U.S.C.§1343 Ohio courts have the
inherent power to vacate the prior judgments in foreclosure.
Patton v. Diemer (1988),35 Ohio St. 3d 68, 70, 518 N.E. 2d 952.
The state courts of Massachusetts and Kansas have agreed on this
matter.

III. AUTHORITIES (STATUTES)

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No. Carolina AUDAP STATUTE, CREATESS A PRIVAT CAUSE OF ACTION FOR "[UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION IN OR AFFECTING COMMERCE, . Ad unfair deceptive acts, practice ninor affecting commerce. "36 The commission of such act that injures a person in a business may be punished by treble damages and attorney fees. Georgia's residential mortgage fraud act. See: 33 18 U.S.C. §1961(1)(b), 34 18 U.S.C. § 1962, 35U.S.C. § 1964(c), 36 N.C.G.S. § 75-1.1. (a), 37jd. § 75-16, 75-16.1.38Ga. Code § 16-8-etse§, 39jd.§ 16-8-102. See: e.g, Arizona S.B. 1221; Florida S.B. 240 &H.B. 349; Minnesota S.F. 797 & H.F. 851, 797; Texas H.B..716c. See: 41 Sec e.g. S. Rep. No. 597, 63 Cong, 2d Sess. J at 8-13(1914), HR Rep No. 1142, 63d. Cong. 2d Sess. j at 18-19(1914) (Conference Report). See: e.g. H.R. Rep. No. 1613, 75th Long. Lst Sess, at 3(1937); 83 Cong. Rec. 392-406(1938). 43 Holloway v. Bristol-Myers Corp. 485 F. 2d 986, 997, (D. C. Cir 1973). See 18.235.110. AND 18. 85. 230. Guzman b. Ocwen 17, 18 U.S.C.134,: 18 U.S.C. §1343. Violation to "Obstruction to private entrepreneurs At 997-98, 45, John H. Beslner et al. Class action 44.ld. "Corps Public Servants or Private Entrepreneurs? 57STAN.L.Rev.

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Truth in Lending Act was passed to prevent unsophisticated consumer from being misled as to total cost of financing. Truth in Lending Act, Section 102, 15 U.S.C. Section 1601. Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount Co. 680 F.2d 927, Certiorari granted, vacated 103 S. Ct. 400, 459 U.S. 56, 74 L.Ed, 2d 225, on remand 699 F.2d 642.

Purpose of Truth in Lending Act is for customers to able to make informed decisions. Truth in lending Act Section 102 et seq., 15 U.S.C. Section 1601 et seq. Brophv v. Chase Manhattan Mortgage Co, 947 F. Supp 879. Truth in Lending Act, Sections 102 et seq, 102(a), 105 as amended, 15 U.S.C. Sections 1601(a), 1604; Truth in Lending Act is strictly a liablility statute liberally construed in favor of consumers. Truth in lending regulations, Regulation Z, Sections 226. 1 et seq., 226. 18, 15 U.S.C. Section 1700, Basile v. H&R Block. Jlt (L. 897 F. Supp. 194.

To qualify for protection of Truth in Lending Act [15 U.S.C. Section 1601 et seq.] Plaintiff must show that disputed transaction was a consumer credit transaction not a business transaction. Truth b Lending Act, Section 102 et seq, 15 U.S.C. Section 10601 et seq. Quino v. A-I Credit Com. 635 F. Supp. 151;

Under truth in lending regulation providing that disclosure of consumer credit loan shall not be "stated, utilized or placed so as to mislead or confuse," consumer, placement of disclosures is to be considered along with their statement and use. Truth

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in Lending Regulations, Regulation Z, Section 226.6(c), 15 U.S.C. following section 1700. Geimuso v. Commericial Bank & Trust Co. 566 F.2d 437.

Any violation of the Truth in Lending Act, regardless of technical nature, must result in finding of liability against lender. Truth in Lending Act Section 130(a,e), Is U.S.C. Section 1640 (a,e). In Re Steinbrecher. 110 BR. 1556, 116 A.L.R. Fed. 881.

Question of whether lender's Truth in Lending Act disclosures are inaccurate, misleading or confusing ordinarily will be for fact finder, However, where confusing, misleading and inaccurate character of disputed disclosure is so clear that it cannot reasonably be disputed, summary judgment for plaintiff is appropriate.

 Truth in Lending Act Section 102 et seq; Truth in Lending Regulations, Regulation Z, Section 226.1 et seq,. 15 U.S.C. Section 1700. Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount Co. 503 F, Supp 246, appeal dismissed 672 F. 2d 903, appeal after remand 680 F.2d 927, certiorari granted, vacated 103 S. Ct, 400, 459 U.S. 56, 74 L.Ed. 2d 225, on remand 699 E2d 642. Pursuant to regulations promulgated under5Tr5uth in Lending Act, violator of disclosure requirements is held to standard of strict liability,

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and therefore, borrower need not show that creditor in fact deceived biro by making substandard disclosures.

Truth in Lending Act, Sections 102-186, as amended, 15 U.S.C. Section 1601-1667(e); Truth in Lending Regulations, Regulation Z, Section 226,8(b-d, 15 U.S.C. Section 1700 Soils v. Fidelity Consumer Discount Col. 58 B.R. 983; Once a creditor violates the Truth In Lending Act, no matter how technical violation appears, unless one of statutory defense applies, Court has no discretion imposing liability.

Under the facts at hand the Defendants Bank has patently violated the Truth in Lending Act, at all relevant times the Bank misled and attempted to confuse Plaintiff's. The Bank did not provide appropriate disclosure as required by the truth in Lending Act in a substantive and technical manner. "It is not necessary for recession of a contract that the party making the misrepresentation should have known that it was false, but recovery is allowed even thought misrepresentation is innocently made, because it would be unjust to allow one who made false representation, even innocently, to retain the fruits of a bargain induced by such representations." Whipp v. Iverson, 43 Wis 2d 166.

"If any part of the consideration for a promise be illegal, or if there are several considerations for an unseverable promise one of which is illegal, the promise, whether written or

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oral, is wholly void, as it is impossible to say what part or which on of the considerations induced the promise." Menominee River Co. V. Augustus Spies L & C. Co., 147 Wis 559+, 572; 132 NW 1122.

"Any false representation of material facts made with knowledge of falsity and with intent that it shall be acted on by another in entering into contract, and which is so acted upon, constitutes ":fraud, " and entitles party deceived to avoid contract or recover damages." Barnsdall Refining Corn, V. Birnam wood Oil Co, 92 F 2d 817. "In the Federal Courts, it is well established that a national bank has not power to lend its credit to another by becoming surety, indorse, or guarantor for him." Farmers and Miners Bank v. Bluefield Nat'l Bank, 11 F 2d 83, 271 U.S. 669."

IV. ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff's claim "Mortgage Fraud", Mortgage servicing Fraud, predatory lending fraud, "[u]nfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce,. Ad unfair deceptive acts, practice ninor affecting commerce. "violations of Mortgage fraud statutes, violation of federal mail and wire statutes 33&34. "Wire Fraud", and "Mail Fraud", violations of the "RICO ACT" engaging in a pattern of "Racketeering influenced and corruption

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organized (RICO): 18 U.S.C. §1964:18 U.S.C. §1503, AD 18 U.SC. §1503, 1 which prohibits obstruction of justice, ad 18 U.S.C. §1956-57, which prohibits money 2 laundering. See South Star Fundry LLC v. Supreme Sprouse, 2007. WL 812174 3 (W.D.N.C. Mar. 13, 2007)(18 U.S.C. §1964.; United States v. Dementz, 2007 WL. 4 708975(11th Cir. Mar. 8, 2007)(18U.S.C. §1956, 1957); United states v. Soehnge, 5 2007 WL 4213(10th Cir. Jan. 2, 2007)(18 U.S.C. §1342); United States B. 6 DeaANgelis, 2006 WL 3082674 (11tj Cir. Oct 31, 2006) 18 U.S.C. §1001); United 7 States v. Havens, 424 F. 3d 535(7 Cir. 2005);(42 U.S.C. §408(a)(7), United States v. 8 Lgeir, 2002 WL 31429868(3rd Cir. 2002) (18 U.S.C. §1028). And Obstruction to 9 Private Entrepreneurs. And economic organizied crime, Injuring 10 plaintiff's business, and the entire Washington State economy. 11

V. MORTCACE SERVICING FRAUD.

April 2009, the fraudster mortgage servicing company told the plaintiff's by wire (phone) they had been approved for a modification loan, the paperwork was in the mail. May 29, 2009 the plaintiff's receive a letter violating ["mail fraud"], and "wire fraud", stating the plaintiff's were being sent [temporary] coupons for a [trial modification period.] "You may continue to receive your normal statement during this trial period, but please do not use it for making future payments. Once your modification is effective, normal billing statements reflecting the modified terms will resume. If you make all [3] trial period payments on time and comply with all of the

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applicable program guidelines., you will have qualified for a final modification. [The plaintiff's had already been told they had qualified for a modification loan, by phone.] (Plaintiff's paid six months of modification payments.) However, there may be a period of time between your last trial payment and your first modification payment as we finalize the documents and get them back from you. During that interval, you should make a continuation payment at the trial period amount, and an extra coupon has been provided for that purpose. That payment will be applied as a principal reduction payment when your final modification is effective." SEE EXHIBIT #165.

May 2009 through October 2009, the plaintiff's paid the modified payment. September 2009. October 13, 2009, Plaintiff's receive a letter from Chase servicing department stating the plaintiff's do not qualify, after being told they were approved and qualified and had made six modification payments. ["mail fraud"] and ["Wire fraud"].

Plaintiff's call Chase servicing department and ask how Chase can tell them they are approved and pay for six months then tell them they are unapproved? Plaintiff's are told due to the present changes during our modification trial period with the Obama plan we have been unqualified now. **EXHIBIT 6**

Plaintiff's are told because the modification payments

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were partial payments the servicing company does not accept the payments to be full payments, only partial payments therefore the plaintiff's, have fallen into foreclosure status, and owe an additional \$25,000.00 or the mortgage company will foreclose on the plaintiff's home.

October 28, 2009, The plaintiff receive a DEBT VALIDATION LETTER from Chase, RE:Chase Loan No.: 0697646826: EXHIBIT 2

October 2009, after receiving this letter, I go to Diane Fritschi, manager of Chase Bank in Auburn, Washington, to see if Diane could talk to the servicing department. Diane calls the servicer and is told due to the changes in the Obama plan the Erickson's have been unqualified for the modification loan.

October 2009, Mrs. Erickson goes to attorney Sarah Small Point-Du Jour whom draws up a letter of dispute of ownership of the mortgage, asking for proof of who owns the mortgage and she mails this letter certified mail to the mortgage servicing agent and the mortgager on November 11, 2009. The mortgage company/servicing company has never answered the letter of dispute. **EXHIBIT 3**

Sarah Small Point Du Jour, refers me (Mrs. Erickson) to Melissa, a predatory lending attorney, who agrees Chase Mortgage

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has defrauded plaintiff's, however she is unfamiliar with this subject and recommends the plaintiff's file bankruptcy. We are in the middle of filing for bankruptcy caused by the mortgage fraudsters. I have chosen to do the complaint and cause of action claim Pro Se. And let Melissa file bankruptcy for us.

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The servicing and mortgage agents, and are in fact loan sharks, acting as discriminating predatory lenders and criminals committing organized crime at its worst. Defendants have mislead the Erickson's committed fraud, deception, and tort against the Erickson's, by phone calls and mail, violating the "Mail Fraud" Act and "Wire Fraud" Act, therefore violating the "RICO ACT".

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The defendants have blank mortgage assignments they possess transferring nothing. A mortgage is a conveyance of land. The various agreements between the securitization entities stating that each had a right to an assignment of the mortgage are on themselves an assignment and they are certainly not I recordable form. The issues in this case are not merely problems with paperwork or a matter of dotting i's and crossing t's. Instead, they lie at the heart of the protections given to homeowners and borrowers by the Washington legislature.

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To accept the defendants arguments of this alleged debt being enforceable and collectable and to allow them to take the

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Erickson's home without demonstrable right to do so, based upon the assumption that they ultimately will be able to show that they have that right and the further assumption that potential bidders will be undeterred by the lack of a demonstrable legal foundation for the sale and will nonetheless bid full value in the expectation that the foundation will ultimately be produced, even if it takes a year or more. The law recognizes the troubling nature of these assumptions, the harm caused if those assumptions prove erroneous, and commands otherwise. "(Italic emphasis in original.) (U.S. Bank National Association v. Ibanez/Wells Fargo v. Larace).

VI. REQUEST FOR QUIET TITLE ACTION

 The Erickson's request quiet title to establish title to the land by compelling the adverse claimant to establish a claim or be forever estopped from asserting it. Show us who owns the mortgage or cancel the mortgage [NOW].

VII.FACTS

"By statute, assignment of the mortgage carries with it the assignment of the debt....Indeed, in the event that a mortgage loan somehow separates interests of the note and the deed of trust, with the deed of trust lying with some independent

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entity, the mortgage may become unenforceable. The practical effect of splitting the deed of trust from the promissory note is to make it impossible for the holder of the note to foreclose, unless the holder of the deed of trust is the agent of the holder of the note.

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Without the agency relationship, the person holding only the note lacks the power to foreclose in the event of default. The person holding only the deed of trust will never experience default because only the holder of the note is entitled to payment of the underlying obligation. The mortgage loan becomes ineffectual when the note holder did not also hold the deed of trust." (Citations omitted; emphasis added.) The defendant's /mortgage fraudsters have taken proof of who owns the the mortgage documents and shredded them or disposed of them to enable the fraudsters to sell the mortgages without proof of their value, hiding their true value to sell and resell and slice and dice the mortgages to get away with money laundering and being paid several times over for the same documents, defrauding the buyers and the sellers and are now stealing the mortgages back without proof of ownership, to hide there crime, causing economic hardship for almost every citizen in the United States including the Erickson's and injuring their business of over thirty years.

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Defendant's for the above reasons violates the "Money Laundering Act".18 U.S.C. §1956-1957. See South Star Fundry LLC v.

Supreme Sprouse, 200 WL 812174 (W.D.N.C. Mar. 13, 2007)(18 U.S.C. § 1964), United States v. Dementz, 2007 WL 708975(11th Cir. Mar. 8, 2007)(18 U.S.C. §1956, 1957); United States v. Soehnge, 2007 WL 4213 (10th Cir. Jan, 2, 2007)(18 U.S.C. § 1342); United States v. DeAngelis, 2006 WL 3082674 (11th Cir. Oct 31, 2006) 18 U.S.C. § 1001); United States v. Havens, 424 F. 3d 535(7 Cir. 2005); (42 U.S.C. § 408(a)(7), United States v. Lgeir, 2002 WL 31429868(3rd Cir. 2002) (18 U.S.C. § 1028).

The fraudster servicing companies have pretended over and over to receive only partial documents, from the home owners only to collect the thousand dollars (EACH TIME they pretended to do the modification papers) from the government to do the paperwork for the modification loans. EXHIBIT 12: Willie Winstead will be called as a witness to testimony, that he has experienced the same up to fourteen time. Thus the servicing companies literally stealing billions of dollars from our tax base to pay off the tarp money, with our own tax dollars.

The Erickson's sent the same documents in up to twelve times, before being told the servicing company had received all the documents and had finally been approved, by phone.

The defendants have used abusive and threatening and deceptive and harassing collection practices. The defendants are

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demanding uncollectible and unenforceable mortgage debts, based on Mortgage fraud.

The defendants defrauded the Erickson's telling the plaintiff's they were approved for a modification loan, then sending a trial modification letter, making an agreement with the Erickson's to pay modification payments and to ignore the regular payment statements. The Erickson's made modification payments for six months, then are told the mortgage company has changed its mind the plaintiff's are Unqualified. All part of a con job by organized criminals.

 The Plaintiff's submitted and resubmitted documents by fax, for over ten months before the mortgage company finally stated they had received all the copies, and not missing some through the fax machine, before the Erickson's were given notice by phone, they were approved for the modification loan. The Erickson's were not told they would receive a trial modification, until they received the trial modification letter.

Plaintiff called the servicing agent in May, 2009 to see if I was approved for our modification loan, I was told the modification was approved and I would be receiving the paper work soon. Approximately a week later after I paid the June payment I received a letter dated May 29, 2009, telling me:

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According to our records we have recently sent you a Home Affordable Trial Modification package. If you have not already remitted the payments as detailed in that package, please use the temporary payment coupons enclosed with this letter. If you have already remitted some of the payments, please disregard the respective coupon for that month's payment but use the remaining coupon(s) going forward.

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We never received this package they are talking about, so we went directly to the bank to pay the first payment the servicing company told us to pay on the first of June, 2009. The bank refused the payment and told us we had to send the payment directly to the servicing agent.

I called the servicing agent and told them we had not received the packet, that I needed the address and sent a cashiers check directly to them for the June modification payment. Shortly after I made the payment I received the letter dated June 29, 2009 with payment coupons attached to the letter. The letter continued to say: You may continue to receive your normal statement during this trial period. (We did not), but please do not use it for making future payments. Once your modification is effective, normal billing statements reflecting the modified terms will resume. If you make all (3) trial period payments on time and comply with all of the applicable program guidelines, you will have qualified for the final modification.

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Approximately the second and third payments, plaintiff's called in by phone the servicing company told plaintiff's their computers were down and to try again in a couple of weeks. That did not sound right to me, so we tried to call in a phone payment in a couple of days and made the payments by phone.

(We were told by the servicing agent, the company had received all the necessary paperwork, and we were approved for the modification loan. I had faxed all the requested material and document to the serving company in order to receive the modification loan.)

The servicing company letter continues. However, there may be a period of time between your last trial payment and your first modification payment as we finalize the documents and get them back from you. During that interval, you should make a continuation payment at the trial period amount, and an extra coupon has been provided for that purpose. That payment will be applied as a principle reduction payment on your loan after your final modification is effective.

The coupon page consisted of this: Please use the temporary coupons below during your trial modification period and be sure to include your loan number on your check.

If you have already remitted some payments or have set up electronic payments for future payments under the trail plan, please disregard these temporary coupon(s) for those months. If

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you prefer to make your payment by phone, (Which we did) or have any questions about these temporary coupons, please call us at (866) 926-8937. During your trial modification period, we are waiving any telephone payment fees and can schedule your payments in advance to help make it easier to keep your trial plan current. If your loan is in foreclosure, certified funds are required.

Additionally, you may not receive statements during the trial modification months. Normal billing statements reflecting the modified terms will resume once your trial modification is effective. These two papers were the only papers we received until the October 13, 2009 letter. [This letter: Stating the bank was now refusing the modification loan, they had already approved. I called the servicing agent and asked why I received a letter saying no after I was told in May 2009 that I was approved and I have made six modification payments?

The servicing agent told me I qualified then however during the modification trial period and the finalizing of the loan the rules have changed and I do not meet the new requirements. During this call it was the first time the servicing company informed me why I owed over \$25,000.00. I was told the payments are considered partial payments and I now have fallen behind long enough to go into foreclosure.

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If I had been warned the modification payments would not be considered full payments I would never have agreed to make the modification payments. I was tricked, misinformed and deceived. I would never have allowed my house to be in foreclosure. I have struggled to keep my house out of foreclosure. I believed this program was to help you, not set you up for foreclosure INSTEAD. This is illegal according to the estoppel law. ESTOPPEL: The Supreme Court noted that the theory of judicial estoppel "prevents a party from asserting one position in a judicial proceeding and later taking an inconsistent position to gain an advantage".

Estoppel includes being barred by false representation or concealment(equitable estoppel), failure to take legal action until the other party is prejudiced by the delay Estoppel by silence. No man can contradict his own act or deed. An estoppel arising when a negligent person induces someone to believe certain facts, and then the other person reasonably and detrimentally relies on that belief.

Estoppel by representation: An estoppel arises when one makes a statement or admission that induces another person to believe something and that results in that person's reasonable and detrimental reliance on the belief. A promissory estoppel is is a contract law doctrine. It occurs when a party reasonably

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relies on the promise of another party, and because of the reliance is injured or damaged. Estoppel is a legal doctrine at common law, where a party is barred from claiming or denying an argument on an equitable ground. Estoppel complements the requirement of consideration in contract law. In general, estoppel protects an aggrieved party, if the counter- party induced an expectation from the aggrieved party, and aggrieved party reasonably relied on the expectation and would suffer detriment if the expectation is not met.

Estoppel prohibit an individual or group from being harmed as a result of another's deeds, statements or promises, when later actions or statements contradict or undermine what was originally stated, promised, or inferred. I was told over the phone on every phone call to the servicing agent that I owed a balance over due on the loan. And I told the person on the phone I am in the middle of a modification loan and that debt will be added to the end of the loan when my modification is finalized. The party told me "I know I just am obligated to tell you this. I was never informed I would be put in detrimental harm and forced into foreclosure. I was never told the payments would not be considered full payments.

 There must be evidence to show that the representor actually intended the victim to act on the representation or

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promise, or . EXHIBITS 1, 6 5.

- the victim must satisfy the court that it was reasonable for him or her to act on the relevant representation or promise, and what the victim did must either have been reasonable, or the victim did what the representor intended, and The victim would suffer a loss or detriment if the representor was allowed; to deny what was said or done—detriment is measured at the time when the representor proposes to deny the representation or withdraw the promise, not at the time when either was made, and in all the circumstances, the behavior of the representor is such that it would be unconscionable "to allow him or her to resile.

I was under the understanding the servicing company was understanding once I completed the trial modification payments I would receive my final modification. I was never told other wise. The servicing company has been purposely delaying the modification loan building up fees for paperwork and servicing. Now the servicing agent is pushing for a foreclosure to add more fees for their service that will be paid at foreclosing, that otherwise may not have been paid for a long time or never. It is all a scam. procrastinating while using trickery to cause detrimental harm, by concealing information that my loan would be put in harms way while making trail modification payments.

PROMISARY ESTOPPEL: The doctrine of promissory estoppel prevents one party from withdrawing a promise made to a second party if the latter has reasonably relied on that promise and acted upon it to their detriment. An unequivocal promise by words or conduct. Evidence that there is a change in position of the promise as a result of the promise. **EXHIBITS#1& 5**.

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I have never allowed the mortgage to fall into danger of foreclosure being enforced. The Erickson's were not in danger of default or repossession until the servicing agent directed the Erickson's to make the modification payments, without informing the Erickson's by making the modification payments the Erickson's would be putting our home/mortgage in detrimental harm. The servicing agent has put me in danger of being foreclosed on any day, without notice until the Erickson's home/mortgage was already in harms way./detriment. The modification plan used by the servicing company to set up the Erickson's mortgage to go into default. Consolidation Equity Loan 2002 after Erickson's completed remodeling commercial buliding. Exhibits D and E.

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I requested this modification loan because my small business has been effected by the slow economy, which caused me to take out this loan to begin with, to save my mortgage again, not to cause the mortgage to fall behind farther than it was. I trusted this company to treat me fairly and I have been trying for a year to work with this unfair, unscrupulous unconscionable predatory servicing company and mortgage fraudster company.

These predatory unconscionable, deceptive servicing agents have to be stopped from this trickery, and organized crime. This cannot go on. Massive people are hurting and they are heartlessly taking advantage of each and every one. Actually stealing their homes after causing a bubble burst by illegal

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activity, causing global economic loss, putting millions of people and millions of home in detrimental harms way created by organized crime.

I in earnest paid the modification loan payments for six months, not knowing or being told in any way that by paying the modification payments, I was being time delayed, and falling behind in my payments which has put me in detrimental harms way and the threat of foreclosure. I would have chosen to keep making the larger payments until the modification loan was finalized if I had been notified of the payments only being allowed to be considered as partial payments.

I have been requesting relief and help with a modification for months that could have helped me sooner. This procrastination has harmed me. I believe this detrimental harm was the intent of the servicing company. It is deceitful trickery, using concealment and fraudulent predatory servicing, WHILE MAKING A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH TIME THE SERVICING COMPANY REVIEWED THE LOAN DOCUMENTS, this incentive enabled by government promises to pay in advance for each loan reviewed, without the loan being closed. . Witnesses; customers of plaintiff's; Willie Winstead, Darcee Davis, Tara Linda Hoffman, Jerra Kleigan, Debe Flower, will testify to the economic loss and their experience with Chase and more fraudster

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lenders, and have knowledge of the over thirty years of my business. **EXHIBITS 16**; These organized criminal Fraudster's claim I never made my modification payments.

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VIII. I AM DISPUTING MY MORTGAGE:

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14 15 Predatory lenders and predatory servicing companies cannot be allowed to put people in detrimental harms way. The only way to stop this is to stop them. The Erickson's did not understand my mortgage agreement. The contract was not made clear to us. The Erickson's were tricked and mislead by the lenders. Now the servicing agent is misleading us. The lender has used unfair and discriminating interest rates and a predatory, unconscionable, deceptive lending contract with the Erickson's.

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The Erickson's have tried to come to some fair terms and loan agreements with this lender and have been denied after being told we were approved for the modification loan. Our bankruptcy attorney has told us to ignore every statement and phone call until she tells us it is time to file the bankruptcy, so we have ignored every such call, giving her the information and letters. The plaintiff's tried working with the unscrupulous mortgage servicer for over a year and a half and then were defrauded. There is no good just reason to expect any reasonable actions from organized criminals being the fraudster and co-conspirator defendants.

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The Erickson's have been mislead at the closing day, to discover the mortgage document we signed is not what we believed to be signing or we would never have signed it.

The Erickson's are victims of a predatory lender, using unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent practices during the loan organizing process. This loan imposes unfair and abusive loan terms on us the borrowers. Now the servicing agent is using deceptive and unfair and fraudulent practices of the serving agents during the loan /mortgage servicing process, post loan origination. This is "the practice of a lender deceptively convincing borrower to agree to unfair and abusive loan terms, systematically violating those terms in ways that make it difficult for the borrower to defend against.

This mortgage is unjustified risk-basing pricing. This is the practice of charging more in the form of higher interest rate and fees for extending credit to borrowers identified by the lender as posing a greater credit risk. Higher interest rates put the barrower in detrimental harms way. The barrower is tricked into believing the loan is a good thing, and find out the mortgage is not what it seems and in fact is set up to easily and even evitable go into foreclosure. When if the party had been fairly treated and not discriminated against the loan would not go into foreclosure. The Plaintiff's would not have

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been in a situation to file for a new loan on their home if the fraudsters and co-conspirators had not committed the hugest organized crime in the history of the United States and caused an economic crash, thus committing an economic crime, injuring the plaintiff's business, by injuring vast amounts of the plaintiffs clients incomes.

The Erickson's have answered every request to work out an affordable modification loan with the lender. The lender failed to present the loan price as being negotiable at the time of the original loan. The lender failed to clearly and accurately disclose the terms and conditions. <u>Until clearly realized we</u> were being duped in November 2009.

The Erickson's are asking for proof of who owns the mortgage. Has this mortgage become a securitization? The letter was sent over eight months ago, without answer.

IX. THE ERICKSON'S ARE REQUESTING QUIET TITLE

The Erickson's are requesting OMINIBUS Motion to cancel the mortgage-now! "By statute, assignment of the mortgage carries with it the assignment of the debt.... Indeed, in the event that a mortgage loan somehow separates interests of the note and the deed of trust, with the deed of trust lying with some independent entity, the mortgage may become unenforceable. The

practical effect of splitting the deed of trust from the promissory note is to make it impossible for the holder of the note to foreclose, unless the holder of the deed of trust is the agent of the holder of the note. Without the agency relationship, the person holding only the note lacks the power to foreclose in the event of default. The person holding only the deed of trust will never experience default because only the holder of the note is entitled to payment of the underlying obligation. The mortgage loan becomes ineffectual when the note holder did not also hold the deed of trust. The Erickson's request quiet title proving of the mortgage being enforceable or

In mortgage securitization transactions, the mortgage servicer forwards the borrower's payment of principal and interest to the certificate holders (investors) of the special securitized trust that owns and holds the promissory notes secured by the mortgages and deeds of trust. The mortgage servicer, however, is allowed to retain late fees, BPO fees, inspection fees, and other fees charged or assessed to a borrower's account. In addition to the fee income, the servicer is allowed to retain the net liquidation proceeds of any foreclosure sale (net after foreclosure expenses and principal balance to investors.)

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"cancel the mortgage now"!

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This provides an incentive to unscrupulous servicers who aggressively interpret mortgage documents to add additional fees, to a borrower's mortgage account. Many times, the additional fees added on create an event of default allowing the mortgage servicer to foreclose on the property.

This practice is commonly referred to as manufacturing a default or manufactured default. The Erickson's believe the servicing agent has indeed manufactured default on the Erickson's.

X. THIS IS CONSUMER FRAUD AND MORTGAGE DISCRIMINATION

The Erickson's request action to quiet title to establish the plaintiff's title to land by compelling the adverse claimant to establish a claim or be forever estopped from asserting it:

This is predatory and unfair mortgage practice therefore the Erickson's request the court to grant rendering this securitized Mortgage unenforceable. And to cancel the mortgage now.

XI. Fraudsters and Co-Conspirators

WAMU, and Chase Bank are only two of the three and a half

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pages of fraudsters and co-conspirators listed on

www.msfraud.org/fraudsterslist.hmtl.

The economic crime is so vast it is considered the biggest organized crime in the history of the United States. **EXHIBITS 8-**12.

My husband and I have built this house with our bare hands, no contractors in 1981, and have lived here all these years paying taxes on the property all these years. We have done everything possible to work with the lender to save our home. We have paid the trial modification payments in good faith and are being forced into protecting our home from unconscionable predatory lenders and servicing agents and trustees. We pray the courts will grant the motion of Ominibus relief, by Quiet Title, if the parties are unable to produce proof of any legal rights.

We pray the courts will grant reliance Estoppel due to the lenders and servicing agents causing detrimental harm and committing mortgage servicing fraud to the Erickson's, covered by the estoppel law. The Erickson's acted on the word and promises of the servicing agents that lead the Erickson's to detrimental harm and putting the Erickson's home into foreclosure status. The Erickson's are claiming the lenders, servicers, agents, and mortgage companies, and trustee's have performed predatory lending, and servicing, unconscionable acts,

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deceptive, unfair mortgage discriminating, and consumer fraud, therefore Defendant's violating the "mail fraud", "wire fraud" and "RICO ACT".

The lenders did not clarified the documents to the Erickson's, concealing the true nature of these documents leading the Erickson's to repossession of our home, during both the time of the original signing of the mortgage and during the modification period.

The Erickson's are claiming the predatory servicer's have acted as officious intermeddler's with unclean hands and should receive no restitution for the benefit conferred, nor quantum meruit.

This is Unconstitutional, Unclean Hands: one of the maxims of equity embodying the principle that a party seeking redress in a court of equity (equitable relief) must not have done any dishonest or unethical act in the transaction upon which he or she maintains the action in equity, since a court of conscience will not grant relief to one guilty of unconscionable conduct, ie., to one with "unclean hands."

Unconstitutional conflicting with some provision of Constitution, most commonly the United State Constitution. When

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24 25 a statute is found to be unconstitutional, it is considered void or as if it had never been, and consequently all rights, contracts, or duties that depend on it are void. Similarly, no one can be punished for having refused obedience to the law once it is found to be unconstitutional.

XII. RESTITUTION DEMANDED

The plaintiff's request restitution of onehundred thousand dollars plus, per year for injury to their business, beginning 2003, to date, then treble per law. See "RICO ACT" which provides; In addition to criminal penalties, any person "injured in his person or property "by reason of RICO violation may bring civil action. In civil action, a litigant may recover treble damages, as well as attorney fees. Plaintiff request reasonable attorney fees for Pro Se work involved to file this case.

XIII. CONCLUSION

With respect for all the above reasons, Plaintiff's must be granted their request for restitution and Ominibus Motion And Quiet Title:

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1 2 3 Erickson Pro Se Dated September 10, 2010 4 5 6 Effickson Pro Se Dated September 10, 2010 Shelley A. 7 8 9 5421 Pearl Ave S.E. 10 Auburn, Washington 98092 11 206-255-6324 206-255-6326 13 253-939-9741 14 E-mail Shelleystotalbodyworks@comcast.net 15 16 V. 17 18 Long Beach Mortgage Co., 19 Washington Mutual Bank and Chase Bank, Agent for Deutsche Bank 20 National Trust, Servicing Agent for Chase Bank, Peter Ru 21 agent/loan broker for Long Beach; Loan No.0697646826. 22 23 Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa Davis Wright Tremaine LLP 24 25 505 106th Ave N.E. Suite 210 Suite 2200 1201 Third Avenue Seattle, WA 98101-3045 Bellevue, WA 98004 AMENDED

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2 Peter Ru/agent mortgage broker/ 3 4 Escrow broker for Higa Escrow 5 Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa 6 7 505 106th Ave N.E. Suite 210 8 Bellevue, WA 98004 9 10 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 11 12 I declare under penalty of perjury that on September A 13 2010, I caused a copy of the foregoing Amended Complaint and 14 Cause of Action to be served upon the Plaintiffs by U.S.Mail: 15 16 Long Beach Mortgage Co., 17 Washington Mutual Bank and Chase Bank, Agent for Deutsche Bank 18 National Trust, Servicing Agent for Chase Bank, Peter Ru 19 agent/loan broker for Long Beach; Loan No.0697646826. 20 Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa 21 Davis Wright Tremaine LLP 22 Suite 2200 1201 Third Avenue 1810 116th Ave N.E. Suite D-2 23 Bellevue, WA 98004-0000 Seattle, WA 98101-3045 24 25 Peter Ru/agent mortgage broker/ Escrow broker for Higa Escrow Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa AMENDED COMPLAINT AND CAUSE OF ACTION JOHN E. and SHELLEY A. ERICKSON PRO-SE 5421 PEARL AVE S.E. PAGE37 AUBURN WA. 98092 (206) 255-6324 (206) 255-6326

> (253) 939-9741 SHELLEYSTOTALBODYWORKS@COMCAST.NET

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

	I declare under penalty of perjury that on September 11 ^{th,}
	2010, I caused a copy of the foregoing Amended Complaint and Cause of Action to be served upon the Plaintiffs by U.S.Mail:
	Long Beach Mortgage Co.,
	Washington Mutual Bank and Chase Bank, Agent for Deutsche Bank
	National Trust, Servicing Agent for Chase Bank, Peter Ru
	agent/loan broker for Long Beach; Loan No.0697646826.
٠	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa
•	Suite 2200 1201 Third Avenue 1810 116 th Ave N.E. Suite D-2
	Seattle, WA 98101-3045 Bellevue, WA 98004-0000
	Peter Ru/agent mortgage broker/
	Escrow broker for Higa Escrow
į	Higa Escrow/Carole M. Higa
İ	Suite 2200 1201 Third Avenue
	Bellevue, WA 98004-0000

DATED at Seatthe, Washington this 11th day of September, 2010.

Shelley A. Erickson

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